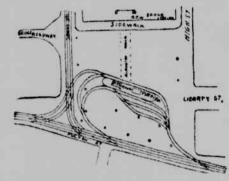
BRIDGE TRUSTEES VOTE YES, AGAINST FORTUNATE DISCOVERY BY MR. BACKUS. MR. HENRIQUES'S NO.

IT IS DECIDED NOT TO WAIT FOR MAYOR STRONG -TROLLEY PASSENGERS, MR. WURSTER SAYS WILL NOT HAVE TO WADE

THROUGH SLUSH AND MUD UN-

DER THE PROPOSED PLAN. The Board of Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at an adjourned meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to permit the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to lay tracks on the Plaza, beneath the structure of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, in accordance with the plan suggested by Mayor Wurster. The only trustee to oppose the proposition was Mr. Henriques, who offered a number of resolutions with the object of defeating the proposition or deferring it until another day.

When the meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were present President Howell and Trustees Henriques, Palmer, Keeney and Wurster. President Ros-



MAYOR WURSTER'S BRIDGE PLAZA PLAN.

siter, of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and President Littell, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, were also present.

Mr. Henriques said that Mayor Strong, of New-York, had requested that the final disposition of the Plaza question be deferred until he could be present to offer his views. The opinion of the ther trustees, however, was that this was a New-York trustees, and that they could get along without Mr. Strong.

President Howell then called for the tabled report of the Terminal Committee. It was read. Mr. Henriques moved as an amendment that the Bridge trustees lease the space underneath the storage yard between Tillary and High sts. to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at an annual rental of \$8,000. The resolution was not seconded, and a like fate met a resolution offered by Mr. Henriques to refer the whole matter to the Bridge engineers.

Mayor Wurster then said that since the terminal had been opened passengers wishing to go to the cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company had been compelled to wade through dirt, snow, slush and mud a distance of 300 feet. The plan proposed, he said, took no space from the Plaza and gave the patrons of the trolley-cars the accommodations they needed. He was in favor of adopting the plans immediately.

Controller Palmer said that the decision of this question had been deferred five times at the request of New-York trustees. The Plaza, he said, belonged to the people, and they should be accorded proper facilities. President Howell

accorded proper facilities. President Howell also said that he thought it was a Brooklyn matter, and could be decided by those present without waiting for New-York trustees.

Mayor Wurster then offered to amend the resolution of the Terminal Committee providing for the laying of tracks beside the Bridge terminal and substituting the plan as submitted by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in accordance with the suggestion made by him, which provides for four tracks at the outer line of pillars supporting the Bridge station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and connecting by a suspended covered passageway with the platforms of the cable railway of the Bridge. In the morning, he said, the cars would come g by a suspended covered passageway with the atforms of the cable railway of the Bridge, the morning, he said, the cars would come wwn Fulton-st., he switched on one of these ur tracks, and then either proceed to the ferry

four tracks, and then either praceed to the ferry or be switched back to the uptown track. In the afternoon, he said, it was the intention of President Rossiter to have one car of each line in Phiton-st. in waiting at the Plaza all the time during the rush hours.

The motion of Mayor Wurster was adopted with Mr. Henriques's solitary nay. President Little, of the Atlantic Avenue road, then asked what accommodation was to be provided for cars of that road. The DeKalb-ave, road, he said, had a side track opposite the Bridge terminal. That line operated only one road at the Bridge, while the Atlantic Avenue road operated six or eight, and had no side tracks or terminals. He claimed that some accommodations should be provided for them.

The question of other terminals of surface lines was laid over until the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, on Monday.

THE REV. CORTLAND MYERS CRITICISED.

A MEMBER OF HIS CONGREGATION ORJECTS TO HIS REMARKS UPON PERSONS WHO LEAVE IS ENDED.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, the young pastor of the Baptist Temple, in Third-ave., was severely criti-cised in a letter published in a local evening paper yesterday. The letter was signed "Decorum," and the writer said that he did not consider it "a gentlemanly act for a minister of the Gospel to regentlemanly act for a minister of the Gospel to re-prove in harsh terms members of his congregation, who left the church before the conclusion of the cervices." The writer added that on Sunday even-ing, after the Rev. Mr. Myers had finished his sermon, and during the singing of the last hymn, he his wife and several other nearly left the church he, his wife and several other people left the church. Here is what "Decorum" says followed: "In a dictatorial voice he informed the people leaving the temple that the services were not concluded; that no lady or gentleman would leave until they were ended, and that those who went out need not come again. Furthermore, he directed the ushers to lock the doors and thus force the people to remain. Who gave the reverend gentleman the right main. Who gave the reverend gentleman the right to issue such arbitrary orders? I thought the commanders of the division of the Army of the Lord ruled by love and not by force. I have attended services where the preacher has been most cordial in the invitation that he extended to the people to come again. It is just possible that the Rev. Mr. come again. It is just possible that the Rev. Mr. Myers is a little puffed up at the success he has

Myers is a little puffed up at the success he has met with in attracting a great multitude to listen to his brilliant talks on the Sabbath, and feels that he can do as he may please."

Mr. Myers, through a servant, told a Tribune reporter who called at his home, No. 135 St. Mark'save, last night, that he had nothing to say in regard to the matter. The fact that large crowds have been attracted to the Baptist Temple has brought forth an order to keep the doors of the church locked after the seats have been filled, and when standing room is no longer obtainable. Some of the people who attend the services on Sunday nights say that the closing of the doors is something highs say that the closing of the doors is something which should not be permitted, as in case of fire danger to life would be much greater. Fire Chief Dale was asked last night if it was a violation of the Fire Department rules to keep the Sunday night worshippers locked in the temple, but the old fire fighter said that he did not think they were kept clossed, and if they were, the Department had no power to act in the matter, as it came under the rules of the Department of Buildings.

FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERY

The Brooklyn Presbytery held their February meeting last evening in the First German Church, at Leonard and Starg sts., the Rev. D. H. Overton, of the Greene Avenue Church, acting as Moderator, and the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, of the South Third Street Church, as clerk. The Rev. Donald McLaren moved that the Tabernacle Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Talmage had been pastor, be dissolved, and the motion was carried. A resolu-tion advocating the enforcement of the law closing barrooms on Sunday was unanimously adopted.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETS TO-NIGHT

For the first time this year the new Republican Executive Committee will meet at the headquarters in the Johnston Building, to-night, and the Willis people have made plans for the election of Jacob Brenner, of the Tenth Ward, to the chairor Jacob Brenner, of the Tenth Ward, to the chair-manship, and Robert W. Fielding, Deputy Commis-sioner of City Works, of the Twenty-second Ward, to the secretaryship. Because of contests in the Third, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards, in each of which two sets of officers were elected, these wards will not be represented at the meeting, as the Com-mittee on Organization of the County Committee, which is to give decision in the contests, has not been appointed.

THE MEN WHO LOST THEIR PLACES RECENTLY

IN CONTROLLER PALMER'S DEPARTMENT MAY BE REINSTATED.

The Grand Army veterans who, through a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, lost their places in Controller Palmer's department, are, it was learned last night, likely to be reinstated, through a fortunate discovery of a class known as "Sub A" in the Civil Service lists, which, it is believed, will admit of their being re-engaged as subordinate clerks with practically the same pay as before. The discovery was made by Professor Truman J. Backus, of the Civil Service Commission, and it is likely that he will

bring the matter to the attention of the Board at its meeting to-day. "I am in hopes," said Mr. Backus last night, "that this Sub A class, under which at present I think there is no one employed, will admit of I think there is no one employed, will admit of the reinstatement of the veterans. The trouble with the old soldiers affected by the recent decision is that they are not competent to pass technical examinations, no matter how simple some of the examinations may be. Anything involving mathematical computation, figuring with fractions and the like, is too much for them. Civil service kills more of them than shot and shell used to. Yet the sympathies of every patriotic man lean toward the veteran, and I shall follow up my investigation telative to this Sub A class with a good deal of interest."

IN SLEIGHS AND ON SLEDS

to this Sub A class with a good deal of interest. One of the veterans who lost his place in the Controller's Department through the decision referred to was General Lewis Peck.

SNOW BRINGS PLEASURE TO YOUNG AND

OLD.

CROWDS ON THE ROAD TO CONEY ISLAND-THE SMALL BOY ON THE HILLS OF SOUTH

> BEOOKLYN-TROLLEY CARS DE LAYED BY THE STORM.

Toward the time of sunset yesterday the threaten ing clouds which hovered over the Greater Brooklyn from the time of early dawn seemed to weep, and then the homeward-hastening shoppers and others in the streets began to feel the blasts of a piercing high wind, which seemed to come simultaneously with a fall of hallstones. The weather just at that hour was of the pneumonia-breeding type. The wind continued to whistle and turn inside out the umbrellas, and in addition to this the advertising signs along Court-st. Fulton-st., Washington-st. oughfares were blown down, and not a few panes of glass were blown in by the miniature hurricane. which brought with it reminders of the blizzard of March, 1888. The troller lines were affected by the The trolle; lines were affected by the storm. Cars returning to and going from the city made very slow progress. The tracks were slippers and the overhead wires were weighted with ice

Within an hour there were several inches of snow upon the ground, just enough. In fact, to guarantee good sleighing on the boulevard and suburban roadways, and on the hillsides for the small boys. The snow in the business streets downtown, by the treading of many feet upon it, soon melted, and not being quickly removed from the pavement, became slushy, making anything save pleasant walking. But those who were good-natured enough and re-But those who were good-natured enough and refrained from complaining about the condition of the streets, probably fared better than those who theid to avoid getting their feet wet by riding on the cars. The motive power which propels the latter was not strong during the rush hours as a result of the storm, and it was not until along after 8 o'clock that the cars were running on regularly scheduled time. Last high many of the people who carlier in the evening bitterly complained about the condition of the downtown streets, glided quickly over the snow-covered boulevard to coney Island. The roadhouse proprietors from Prospect Park to Gravesend had long been waiting for such a snowfall. Their places were brightly filuminated last night, and many sleighing parties were out for a good time. The small individual with his rough sled had no checking hand over him, however, and the hills of South Brocklyn, Williamsburg, and even the strep inclines in and around Concord and High six schoed and rechoed with his glad shouts. At all these coasting places scores of young folks gathered, and with sleds covered with stout boards enjoyed the fun without a single protest. Probably the most popular of all these inclines was the one at Fifth and Prospect aves. Between Fifth and Third aves, there is a steep hill, to which hundreds of members of the rising generation, and not a few old folks from the South Frooklyn district of the city, flock after. rising generation, and not a few old folks from the South Brooklyn district of the city, flock after

ADVICE AS TO SERMONS.

OF THE "I BESEECH YOU, MY DEAR BROTHER," AND MORE PRACTI-

CAL RELIGION.

A large number of Methodist Episcopal ministers. attended their meeting yesterday morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. Robert Jones presided, and most of the Methodist churches in the city were represented. Dr. Marcus Buell, of Boston, Mass., made the address of the morning. Dr. Buell is well-known in his denomination. He spoke of Palestine, the higher criticism, and of what he thought good Methodist preaching should be. His address was marked by amusing anecdotes, epigrams and good advice for his clerical hearers, and it was applauded fre-

a Catholic church and always witnessed the impressive service with emotion. He declared that when one saw tremendous crowds pouring out from by the belief of the worshippers that the priest at the altar had really performed a miracle. Dr. Buell didn't believe in the theology which taught this, but he thought profitable lessons might be derived from the faith of this who did believe. The speaker said that one of the strongest instincts of mankind is the fighting instinct. He had visited Heidelberg a few years ago, and there, every morning except Sunday, there was a parade of the troops, and every time they passed his window he raised

The Doctor said that if he wanted to get a lifelike portrait of his bretaren he would prefer to take it when they were angry or preaching on some subject engaging all their soul and strength. If a bronze bust of the Editor of "The Christian Advo-cate" was to be made, he should prefer to have it

locking horns for some great debate."

The speaker then discussed the decreased at The speaker then discussed the decreased attendance of men in Methodist churches, and thought that perhaps this was due to the fact that there is a used of more serious subjects in sermons. He knew of an instance where a man preached about so trivial a subject that he (Dr. Buell) thanked God that he didn't have to listen to him. Dr. Suell thought that even the Angel Gabriel could not put anything into the triviality of some subjects on which sermons had been preached. There should be a great moving moral power tack of all preaching, with the message of salvation to announce. In Wall Street it meant war, and in the pulpit it should mean war, and war against sin. Dr. Buell quoted an eminent selentific teacher who urged that there be less exhorting and more reasoning in the discourses of preachers. There should be less of the "I beseech you, my dear brother," and more practical religion. Dr. Buell spoke against sensationalism, although he praised the preaching with a real message in it. He thought that if people had to look forward to milk and-water sermons, they would prefer to sit at home before comfortable fires and read the Sunday papers. He discussed the necessity of changed methods in preaching, white should keep pace with the intellectual growth of the Nation.

AT THE BROOKLYN THEATRES.

"Mme. Sans-Gene," the comedy by Sardon, with Kathryn Kidder in the cast as the laundress, was played at the Columbia last night before an au-dience that was large despite the weather. The scenery and accessories used last night were ad-mired, and the more prominent of the actors and

PLAZA TRACKS WIN THE DAY HOPE FOR THE VETERANS. NEW BIDS RECOMMENDED.

REJECTION OF PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUGGESTED.

A COMMUNICATION TO THE BOARD OF ALDER MEN FROM MR. WILLIS-FLAGS ORDERED ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON FEBRUARY

12, 22 AND MARCH 17.

The Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, President Joseph R. Clark in the chair A communication was re-ceived from the City Works Commissioner, Mr. Willis, saying that on October 21, last year, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals for furnishing electric lights to the city for the year 1896. In answer to these resolutions, proposals were asked for in accordance with specifications prepared, and, on Decomber 16, bids were received from various electric

The bid of the Municipal Electric Light Company was not received until 3 o'clock p, m. Mr. Willis wrote that the award could not be made on the specifications, because the bids involved in themcives a change in the specifications which is male a condition of the bids so far as the Edison and Citizens' Illuminating companies are concerned, and that the bid of the Municipal Company not made within the time specified. He suggested that the Board adopt a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of City Works to reject all the proposals submitted, and to readvertise for bids for electric lighting. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Electricity and Gas.

A communication was also received from the

former Commissioner of City Works, Mr. White, under date of January 27, saying that on January 29 the Board adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of City Works to cause lampnosts to he erected in various places in the Twenty-ninti and Thirty-necond wards, according to the city ordi nances and existing contracts between the gas Common Council that there was no contract in ex-istence for furnishing gas in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second wards. He had been informed that the Flatbush Gas Company had a verbal under standing with the town authorities that at the end of the term of the contract for furnishing gas, January 1, 1896, the electric lights for which the company had contracted were to be substituted for the gas, and no further contracts for gas were to be made. He had been told there were not sufficient funds for the purpose, and he was not aware of and existing fund for use in lighting streets in the Thirty-second Ward. This matter was also re-

ferred to the Committee on Electricity and Gas. On motion of Aiderman Guilfoyle Section No. 2 of Article VII, providing that where there is less than

Article VII, providing that where there is less than a quorum vote on any question, a quorum being present, a member refusing to vote, the latter shall be indged in contempt and be removed by the sergeant-at-arms on direction by the Board without the bar of the Board, was expunged from the traits. Several other minor amendments to the rules were adopted.

A communication was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners asking that in contracts for buildings to be erected for the city the plumbling joining, masonry, carpenter and other classes of work be advertised for separately, and that one of the conditions of the contracts be that only union men shall be employed, with union rates of wages. On motten of Alderman Lebel the communication was referred to the Communication was referred to the National.

rates of wages. On motion of Accounts to communication was referred to the Committee on Contracts.

Alderman Francisco moved that the National, State and city flags be displayed on the City Hall. State and city flags be displayed on the City Hall. Municipal Building, Court House and Hall of Records on February II and 22. Alderman Guilfovie moved to amend so as to include March II. As thus amended the resolution was adopted.

A motion by Alderman Guilfovie that the salary of the chief clerk of the VIIth District Court, coney Island, be fixed at \$2.50 a year, was after it had been amended so us to include the chief clerks of all police courts, referred to the Committee on Law.

THE FATHER LAUGHED LAST. ADVANTAGES OF HAVING BEDFORD AVE. REACH

COLONEL ROEHR GETS "EVEN" WITH HIS SON, SPEAKER FISH'S SECPETARY.

HE BRINGS ABOUT A CHANGE IN THE MANAGE-MENT OF THE DESCRIPTER PREIE PRESSE," SUPERSEDING HIS SON

A piece of corporation news that will prove interesting reading, to Edward H. M. Roebr, he is popular. The news is no less than the "turning down" of Private Secretary Roehr by ment of "The Brooklyner Frete Presse," a Republican German daily, from the management of which Colonel Rochr was forced to retire last summer, when the son got the Colonel for from Grandest. The probabilities are that the

on the Colonei's hands, and he unsuccessfully tried over and over again to get reinstated. The rived day, and the Speaker's secretary knew not of The the pit which his sire was digging for him. On Saturday night, after much skilful preliminary work, Colonel Roehr got his wife and daughters together and votel to change the paper's managers, and they elected him to his old place as Editor-in-Chief. The first thing he did yesterday was to discharge a number of reporters engaged by his son, and he also sent a curt letter to Albany telling "Eddie" that he "would be obliged to dispense with his services hereafter, as the management of the paper had undergone a radical change. The doughty Colonel is in full charge, and has revived a number of "features" which were characteristic of "The Presse" for years before last summer. On Saturday night, after much skilful prelimi-

THE WASHINGTON ESTATE.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Speaking of General George Washington's estate at Mount Vernon, James Young, the assistant superintendent, sand yesterday;

"The property now consists of 23 acres. Everything is kept as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was when General Washington died. The house is well preserved. It contains many relics of the father of our country. The room in which he died is very much in the same condition it was when he passed away. The bed stands in the same corner. On the wall are two wooden brackets, the identical ones which used to hang in the same spot. There is one chair which did not belong to the original Mount Vernon furniture, but it was used by the General at his winter quarters one year. Only a small part of the land is under cultivation. We are trying to bring it gradually into cultivation, and we are endeavoring to keep the topography of the ground as unchanged as possible. "General Washington left about \$000 acres when

the topography of the ground as unchanged as possible. "General Washington left about \$,000 acres when he died. He inherited a part of it from his father. John Washington and Lawrence owned a large body of land, John having bought it in 1657. The General's estate was divided and subdivided by the Washingtons who came after him, but Mount Vernon remained in the family 198 years. Colonel John Augustin Washington sold the 200 acres immediately surrounding the General's old home to an association of ladies in 1858 for about \$250,000. Congress would not buy it and some patriotic ladies did. A South Carolina lady, you remember, organized the movement. Jay Gould donated thirty-three and a half acres. This was not known generally until his death.

mired, and the more prominent of the actors and actresses in the cast earned hearty applause. Kathryn Kidder and Augustus Cook, as Napoleon, especially, were warmly welcomed.

At the end of his present tour, in June, Neil Burgess will go to England, he says, and will stay there several years, so his "County Fair," with Burgess as that comical spinster, Abigail Prue, is being played at "fareweil performances" at the being played at "fareweil performances" at the laughed heartily at the humorous situations, and grew excited during the race scene, Mile, Rhea, with her company, appeared at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, in a historical comedy. "Nell Gwynne," and was well received day matine.

COMES FROM A CONNECTICUT PULPIT.
Middletown, Conn., Feb. 3.—The Rev. C. W. Ey-Middletown, Conn., Feb. 3.—The Rev. C. W. death.
"One day he happened to be down at Mount Ver-

THE FEATHERS FIRST IN MIND.

THEN THE WOMAN THOUGHT OF HER INJURED WRIST.

Two women got aboard a Putnam-ave, car the other evening in a somewhat agitated frame of mind. It was easy to see from their appearance and actions that something out of the ordinary had occurred. The time was about 6 p. m., and the car was in the neighborhood of Cumberland-st, or Carl-ton-ave., when the unexpected happened. From the agitation of the women, the nervous way in which they examined their coats and gowns-not to mention their hats also-and their plainly audible remarks, it was not difficult, in the course of a few minutes, to make out a fairly connected story of

what had taken place. It appeared that while awaiting the approach of the car they had stepped out on the pavement and stood directly under an are electric light. denly one of them became aware that something had struck her hat, and a second later she was con smelling-that the ostrich plumes with which her hat was adorned were on fire. She thrust up her hand burriedly, at the same time calling to her friend, and as she did so, shaking her head vigorously meanwhile, a piece of burning coal flew up the sleeve on one of her arms, burning her wrist. In her agitation she flung her arm out wildly to rid herself of the offending cinder, when, as fate would have it, it was thrown plump into the folds of her companion's dress, burning it in two or three places,

the women were not too confused to hall it and climb aboard. As soon as they were seated they began to take account of stock and estimate their damages. The burnt wrist, one might suppose, would be the first item in the account. Not so however. The hat and the dress first claimed at tention, and so absorbed was each one in the in-juries she herself had sustained that two or three minutes passed before either could give any atten

Naturally the sympathies of the other passangers, especially those of the same sex, were specially aroused, and in time questions as to the causes of the

mishap and consolatory remarks were offered.

The wearer of estrich plumes had her hat on her lap even before the conductor had called for the fares, and was wofully contemplating the shabby condition of one of the feather ends. The hot coal had indeed done considerable damage. How it came there was at first a mystery, but the sufferers soon cleared up all doubt by insisting that it had fallen from the electric light under which they had taker their stand. It was a piece of carbon, about half an inch long, and redhot at the time its presence was first detected from the sizzling and smoking feathers. The damaged dress was also examined with care

there the cluder had burned three or four holes, but the owner audibly rejoiced in the fact that she had

the owner audibly rejoiced in the fact that she had enough of the "goods" left to enable the mischlef to be repaired. As for the ostrich tip, that was pronounced irretrievably rained.

Finally the scorched wrist was exposed to view, as the last item in the inventory, and there were sympathetic glances and words as a handkerchief was gently wrapped around the tipy wound. Even the hard-hearted men who had gone on reading their evening papers while the hat and gown were undergoing examination looked up with interest when this operation was being performed.

Everything was settling down peacefully again, and the usual calm of a Brooklyn trolley-car had been restored, when one of the two women suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, how careless we were not to save that thing from the electric light! Now we have nothing at all

from the electric light. Now we have nothing at an to show for it."

"Well," said the other, with a little splitfulness in her tone, "if you knew how hot it was, as I do"—here the infured wrist was pressed sympathetically—"I don't think you would have cared to pick it up and bring it along."

"That's so, dear," was the answer; "I don't see why I didn't think of that before."

After the car passed Marcy-ove the two women got off, the other passengers looking after them with friendly interest. As they gave the signal to the conductor to stop they were engaged in a somewhat animated discussion of the question whether they could hold the electric light company or the city responsible for the damages they had suffered.

A PROPOSED STREET EXTENSION.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The affairs of the new bridge across the East River are new assuming such satisfactory shape nounce definite plans for proceeding with the work of construction. The drawing of the plans in detail upy considerable time-probably several In the mean time it is necessary to secure the consent of the War Department to the erection of the bridge at a certain height above the river. and it will also be necessary to fix upon the exact site of the bridge.

Thus for the site has been only approximately de-Speaker Fish's private secretary, became public termined. By the purchase of the rights and framin Brooklyn last night, and Mr. Roshr will chies of the Fast River Bridge Company, the Comdoubtless come in for a heap of good-natured missioners decided to build across the lines de-DR. BUELL THINKS THERE SHOULD BE LESS | nagging among the Assemblymen, with whom | termined on by the company. It was possible for them to go further northward and avoid the com-just to permit appointment from civil life to any "turning down" of Private Secretary Roenf by his father, Colonel Henry E. Roehr, who has succeeded in forcing his son out of the manage- economy in paying 139,000 and wiping out the com-

far from Grand-st. The probabilities are that the Brooklyn terminus will be somewhere in the vicinity The stock of the paper is owned by Colonei Roehr, his sons, Edward H. M. Roehe and Charles Riehr, and the Colonel's wife and daughters. Last summer Edward induced the stockholders to change the management of the sheet, and Colonel Roehr, its founder, was rather unceremoniously "fired," while the son was made Editor-in-Chief and manager. Time hung heavy on the Colonel's hands, and he unsuccessfully

York and Brooklyn Bridge.

York and Brooklyn Bridge.

It requires only a little study of the map of Brooklyn to show that the point referred to as the probable bridge terminus is really the centre from which three important lines of travel radiate. The first of these is, of course, Broadway. Then only a few blocks to the eastward is another much-travelled thoroughfare, Grand-st. It is easy to see that with a little effort Grand-st. ould be extended so as to run directly to the bridge if the terminus is at the point mentioned.

Now for the third line. Everybody who has gone down Bedford-ave, in the direction of the ferry knows that at Hayward-st, it makes a swerve to the left and changes its direction materially. Bearing this in mind, look at the map again and conceive Bedford-ave, extended in a straight line from Hayward-st. It will be seen that, so extended, it would strike Broadway at the very point to which reference has already been made. Such an extension would be ess than half a mile in length, and it is believed by some of those who have studied the new bridge problem attentively that the extension will be a necessity to enable the new bridge to be most useful to the people of the city at large.

And it is further pointed out that if the extension is necessary it should not be allowed to wait until years after the bridge is finished, and then, perhaps, never be done at all, as has been the case with the extension of Flatbush-ave, which has been talked of for tweive or thirteen years, but now seems likely not to be accomplished at all.

The only serious objection to the extension of Bedford-ave is that it would cut diagonally across a number of blocks and leave a number of upig gores. This is the great driving thoroughfare of that section of the city, however, and without the extension it would be an awkward thing to reach the bridge entrance, since Bedford-ave, where it crosses Broadway will doubtless be between the bridge and the river, and a return journey for several blocks will be necessary.

MR.CLEVELAND AND THE CORRESPONDENT

MR.CLEVELAND AND THE CORRESPONDENT From the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Times-Herald.

From the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Times-Heraid.

President Cleveland is not easily trapped. Tom Fleiders was here for three weeks trying to get an interview with the President. He had met Jonn Chamberlin in New-York, and John had said to him. "Come over to Washington, Tom, my boy, and I will introduce you to all the big people." "Can I get to see the President?" "See the President!" echoed the only Chamberlin, "why of course you can. Mr. Cleveland and I are chums. We will just run in and make ourselves at home in the White House, and perhaps Mr. Cleveland will ask us to stay all night." This was very alluring, and Fielders, having lived so long in England that he had forgotten the American tendency to "jolly," took it all in dead earnest.

After reaching Washington it did not take him long to dissover that Chamberlin had been "stringing" him a bit. He could get no nearer the President than the big door which Mr. Thurber guards so faithfully—the dead line over which none of the journalistic profession dares to pass. Finally Amos Cummings thought he could work it. With Fielders in tow he marched into the White House and literally rode over poor Thurber at the door of the President," Said Amos, in his blandest tone, "this is Mr. Fielders, a former constituent of mine, now living in England, and he has come to pay his respects to you before the war begins."

Amos thought this a skilful opening, and so did Fielders. With such a cue, the President would sand what a sensation the "interview" would make in "The Pall Mail Gazette." "Oh, yes, Mr. Fielders, of The Pall Mail Gazette." said the President, as Amos and Tom looked at one another in chagrin; and they talked for two or three minutes about the weather, and the visitors saidy withdrew. Mr. Thurber grinning diabolically at them as they passed out.

A GLASS-EATER GONE WRONG. From The Louisville Courier-Journal. Paducah has a glass-eater who goes around from house to house asking for broken glassware, which he proceeds to store away in his stomach

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

A BILL TO IMPROVE THE CURRENCY AND RETIRE THE GREENBACKS.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE-SECRE-TARY HERBERT CALLS FOR MORE MONEY-SMUGGLING CUT DIAMONDS-SOME SU-

PREME COURT DECISIONS-LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE NICA-

RAGUA COAST. Washington, Feb. 2.-Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) offered in the House to-day a bill amending existing fered in the House to-day a but amending the laws so as to permit National banks to issue cur-rency to the par value of bonds deposited. When currency is issued to the banks the Secretary of

the Treasury is directed to redeem and cancel a corresponding amount of legal tenders. Should no legal tenders be presented for redemption then the Secretary is directed to redeem and cancel notes issued under the Sherman act. To carry out the provisions of this bill the Secretary is authorized to issue a 3 per cent gold bond, payable in twenty years, to be sold as occasion requires. The bill also reduces from 1 per cent to one-fourth of 1 per cent educes from 1 per cent to one-fourth he tax or National bank circulation

The Senate Committee on Appropriations this morning ordered the Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills to be reported to-morrow. The estimates for the Pension bill amounted to \$141,384,-570, and the House passed it with an appropriation of \$141,325,820. The Senate Committee increased it by \$52,769, the two items of increase being \$50,000 for fees and expenses of examining surgeons and \$1,760 for rent of pension agencies. As it will be reported to the Senate the bill will carry \$141,375,580. For the current year \$141,381,570 was appropriated. As this bill passed the House it was provided that during the fiscal year 1897 whenever any claim for pension under the act of June 29, 1820, has been or should be rejected, suspended or dismissed and a new application shall have been filed and a pension has been or shall have been filed and a pension has been or shall hereafter be allowed in such claim, such pension shall date from the time of the filling of the first application, provided the evidence in the case shall show a pensionable disability to have existed at the tome of filing such first application, anything in any law or ruling of the Department to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senate Committee struck out the limitation confining such action to the fiscal year 1837, and made the provision general in its application until the law may, in the wisdom of Congress, be repealed. A net increase of \$2.00 has been made in the bill for the support of the Milliary Academy. The estimates called for \$415.162, and the appropriation for the current year amounts to \$461.251. The House allowed \$448.117, and as reported to the Senate thy bill will carry \$450.255. The Items of increase are \$2.000 for repairs to the barracks for army service men, and \$1,000 for fitting up the ordinance misseum in the new academy building. The Senate struck out \$312, for pay of two new musicians, and \$250 as extra pay of twenty-eight enlisted men of the cavality detachment. the fiscal year 1897 whenever any claim for pension

munication from Secretary Herbert requesting an appropriation of \$350,000, to be immediately available, for the repair and construction of naval vessels The original appropriation for this purpose is nearly exhausted, only \$9,000 of it remaining for work already or to be hereafter authorized. A letter from the Secretary of War was also laid before the House requesting an appropriation of \$3,000 to complete the payment for land at the Fort Ethan Allen Military Reservation, the appropriation of \$7,000 already made being inadequate.

Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced that the Supreme Court of the United States had granted the petition of the States of Missouri and Iowa, in their original action begun in that court, and had ap-pointed Peter Dey, of lows; James Hardy, of Mispointed refer for, of towa: James Harry, of Air-souri, and Dwight C. Morgan, of Hilmois, to relocate and redesignate the boundary line of those States, between the fiftieth and fifty-fifth mileposts, as designated in 1856 by Sandershott and Minor, Com-missioners appointed by the Sapreme Court of the United States at that time.

The Treasury Department has instituted an inestigation as to the falling off of receipts from imported out diamonds. The Appraiser at New-York reports that little, if any, revenue is now derived from that source. He says, however, that diamonds are now more plentiful and cheaper than they have are now more plentiful and cheaper than they have been for many years, and he expresses the opinion that the smuggling of the precious stanes is carried on more successfully now than heretofore. Under the present construction of law, cut diamonds are dutable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem. Under the former Tariff haw they were dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent, and during the last year of the operation of the old tariff \$100,000 in duties on cut diamonds, representing a value of \$1,00,000 imported, was collected at the port of New-York.

Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the Committee or Military Affairs, in his report to the House on the Army Appropriation bill, makes the following reference to the recommendation changing the law so as to provide that hereafter appointments to the pay department of the Army shall be made from th

Your committee recognizes the staff appointments as the most desirable positions, and thinks the officers of the Army should have reserved the right to receive the appointments to all vacancies in the staff. The officers of the Army are restricted to one line of amidition, and your committee believes it untest to staff corps of the Army. If this provision sha adopted, it will leave only the judge-advocate's partment open to appointments from civil life.

The sugar bounty cases will be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States when the court reconvenes on the first Monday in March. There are two of them, appealed by the United States from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisians, involving about \$5,009 and \$8,000 respectively. Upon an agreed state of facts the Court there gave judgment for the planters, upon their certificates from the internal revenue division that they were entitled to the bounty. The Court's decision affirmed the constitutionality of the legislation by Congress. The case will be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States by Joseph H. Choate for the sugar planters, and probably by Solicitor-General Conrad for the Government. States from the Circuit Court for the Eastern Dis-

The appointment of Mr. Justice Peckham to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States made necessary a partial reassign ment of Justices to the several circuits, and the following changes were announced to-day by the Chief Justice: Mr. Justice Peckham to the Second Circuit, vice Brown; Mr. Justice Brown to the Seyenth Circuit, vice Harian; Mr. Justice Harian to the Sixth Circuit this original circuit).

Admiral Walker appeared before the Senate Committee on Coast Defences this morning and pre-sented many arguments in favor of the immediate carrying out of plans for efficient coast de-fences. He urged that the work of building up an invincible navy go hand in hand with the con-struction of great defences on land, for by such combination only could this country, with its enormous coast line, successfully withstand attack by any great maritime power. The Supreme Court of the United States to

day disposed of few cases. Justice Gray announced the opinion and judgment of the Court upon the appeal of George F. Belknap, an officer of the United States Army, from the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Califernia, in favor of George E. Schild et al. The latter were owners of a patent caisson gate used latter were owners of a patent caisson gate used by Belknap in prosecuting Government work without permission of or compensation to the owners, and they suel for an injunction and an accounting, and they suel for an injunction and a master reported the damages at \$40,000. Justice Gray stated that the invention being used by an officer of the United States for the common defence and general welfare, no injunction could lie against him, and that the only damages proved being those in behalf of the United States, for which he could not be held liable, the judgment of the leaver court must be severed with instructions to dismiss the officer for damages, or against the United States and Harlan dissented, holding that the fact that the defendant was an officer of the United States gave him no more right to appropriate a man's property with out his consent than a private citizen possessed. In the case of the Chemical National Bank, of Chicago, against the Hartford Deposit Company, appealed from the Illinois Supreme Court, Chief

Justice Fuller announced that the Court had agreed with the State Court in its conclusion that the appointment of a receiver for a National bank did not terminate its corporate existence and affirmed the judgment of the Court in favor of the Deposit Company, that the bank must pay the back rent due its landlord.

The Chief Justice also announced the affirmance,

its landlord.

The Chief Justice also announced the affirmance, by a divided court, of the judgment of the District, Court in New-Hampshire, sentencing Warren F. Putnam, late president of the Granite State National Bank, of Exeter, to five years' imprisonment for conversion of the bank funds to his own use.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by Attorney-General Harmon, as special counsel for the United States, to advance the Berliner telephone patent case for an early argument in the next term of the court. Messrs. Fish and Storrow, acknowledging the receipt of the notice of the intention to make the motion, said they would not oppose it. The brief in support of the motion sets out that the suit is brought to obtain the repeal of the patent granted to the American Bell Telephone Company, as assignee of Emil Ber-liner, the alleged inventor, upon the ground that the application for it filed in 1877 was not issued until 1891, it being unnecessarily delayed in the Patent Office, the assignee acquiring it and promoting said delay for its own interest and in fraud of the rights of the public and in violation of their duty to the public; that said Berliner patent practically conpublic: that said Berliner patent practically con-trols the art of telephony, and having been thus de-layed until 1891 (the patent of Alexander Graham Bell for the speaking telephone expiring in 1889), operates to prolong the control of the art of teleph-ony for fifteen years beyond the time when, by the expiration of the said Bell patent, such control should rightfully cease; that said patent was granted by the Commissioner of Patents without authority of law, being for the same invention for which patent had been granted to the same appli-cant in November, 1889.

actual Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Mosquito Coast is shown in an official notice just issued by the Nicaraguan Government that it intends to establish lighthouses on Bluefields Bluff, on Corn Island, at Cape Gracias a Dios and other places on the Caribbean Coast. Within the next three months a light visible ten or twelve miles at sea will be exhibited from Bluefields Bluff, and a similar one from Corn Island. During the atty years or more that the so-called native Indian monarchy ruled this coast under the protection of Great Britain no aids to navigation existed.

Writing to the State Department from Sierra Leone, Africa, R. P. Pooley, the United States Consul at that place, says the long-vexed question of the delimitation of the British and French frontiers is receiving the active attention of a special Anglo-French boundary commission, which began its labors in November. In this connection, and with a view to establishing lasting peace between the many native tribes, the Governor of Sierra Leone contemplated a third expedition to the various spheres of British influence, the start to be made about the present time. Mr. Pooley says that the projected railway between Freetown and the Hinterland of the colony was destined to become an accomplished fact earlier than was anticipated, work already having begun. The country to be opened up is rich in paim and other products.

dered a favorable report on the bill to aid in establishing schools in the States and Territories to teach speech and vocal language to deaf children before they are of school age. The measure appropriates \$100,000 for educating not less than one hundred teachers, who are to be sent to State and Territorial schools, when established. The fund is to be paid to Mary L. Garrett, Governor Hastings and ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and three other trustees. Miss Garrett is the promoter of the proposition, and has her school in Phila-delphia.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for furnishing forgings for the thirteen-inch and eight-inch guns of the new battle-ships, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. The forgings will amount to about a million and a half pounds on both classes of guns. In the thirteen-inch class the Bethlehem Iron Works offered to furnish forgings at 27.4 cents a pound, to be completed in 365 days, and the Midvale Steel Works at 27.5 cents a pound, completed in 480 days. In the eight-inch class the Midvale company was the lowest bidder, at 25 cents a pound, completion in 270 days. The bid of the Bethlehem firm in this class was 28.50 cents a pound, completion in 330 days. Both bidders are Pennsylvania concerns.

THE STATE'S FISH AND GAME.

FACTS THAT WILL INTEREST SPORTSMEN WITH THE ROD AND GUN.

Albany, Feb. 3.-The annual report of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission recommends that power be conferred upon the Commissioners to close streams or other bodies of water in the State for a term of years not to exceed five. when, in their judgment, it is necessary to resort to such means to enable fish planted by the Commission to attain suitable size before fishing of any

planted in the Hudson River by the United States Fish Commission, it has been demonstrated that the

waters of the stream are suitable for this grand

to provide the best results in furnishing the people with an abundance of suitable and cheap food fish. During the year ended on September 30, 1896, the State planted 196,247,840 fish of various kinds and ages. Calling the brook trout, brown trout, rain-bow trout, land-locked salmon, sea salmon, muscalonge and black bass, hook-and-line or game fish, there have been planted of these species 8,627,908. Of whitefish, pike, perch, tomcod, smelts, ciscocs, shad, bullheads, frostfish, etc., of the commercial or other words, for every single game or hook-and-line fish planted in the State, the Commissioners have planted over twenty-one food or commercial fishes. Almost since the date of the creation of the New-York Fish Commission in 1868 it has been dependent, in a large degree, upon the waters of the Great Lakes for a supply of lake trout and other fish eggs. In recent years the supply of eggs from this source has been growing gradually less, and it is a matter of serious consideration where to look for a supply of serious consideration where to look of a support of eggs of the food or commercial fishes. The Commissioners recommend as a public necessity that two bodies of water in the Adirondack region, to be selected by the Commission, be set aside by law and used as stock waters to supply eggs of lake trout and other fish for public waters of the State.

and other fish for public waters of the State.

The Commission again asks that the Legislature take some action to provide for the purchase of forest lands in the Adirondack and Catskill region. A large amount of good forest land is now offered to the State at a low figure. If not purchased soon these offers will be withdrawn. Much of this land can be bought now for \$1.50 am acre.

In the Adfrondacks 4,230 deer were killed during the year, 2,26 bucks and 2,636 does. As to the manner of killing, 1,233 were killed by night hunting, 2,634 by hounding and 973 by still hunting. In view of this enormous slaughter, the Commissioners recommend that more stringent laws be enacted to preserve the deer from extinction, either by a shorter season or by regulating the manner of killing, or both.

There is a colony of beaver near the Adirondack hatchery, probably the only one in this State, and if this rare animal, supposed to have become extinct in New-York, is to be preserved, there is urgent necessity for the enactment of a law to protect it in all seasons. The Commission urges the formation of fish and game protective associations in every county and town in the State.



CONDUCTOR-HI, THERE: WHAT ARE YOU DOIN'? CHARLEY JAGON-TRYIN'-STOP CAR. R-BUT YER RINGIN' BOTH ENDS! CHARLEY JAGON-THASH ALL RIGHT. WAN' A STOP BOTH ENDS .- (Truth